trade orators and writers usually put it that they propose to usher in a state of affairs in which very high prices shall obtain for labor and the very goods that this labor produces shall be very cheap. Some fools may lie down in this kind of hog-wash. All that is needful to bring to this question is common sense and common honesty. Fair price for labor means a fair price for the product of the same; and on the other hand pauper labor means pauper prices for what it may produce."

The Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company, of this State, writes:

"You ask what we think, from the stand-point of self interest, of the effect of free wool. We could buy wool somewhat cheaper; our competitors could do the same; we would be at no advantage, have no more orders, no more profits, because our competitors could follow us just as close then as now.

"Wool is not a raw material; its production is millions of capital and thousands of laborers. We and our employes are interested in the prosperity of every industry and every man in this country who are or may be customers, or who, if driven from their present occupation, may become competitors. We want capitalists and employes engaged in wool growing to prosper; they are our customers; we want a part of their parnings; we want them to keep at this industry and not crowd upon us or our employes, or boon the industries in which are engaged others of our customers in whose prosperity we are also interested, because we want a part of their

"Capital and labor of every industry is interested in the prosperity of every other industry in this country, because of the certainty directly or indirectly of getting some part of the profits of that other industry in the way of patronage, and because every industry shut out compels all engaged in it to seek investment or employment elsewhere, thus decreasing the customers and increasing the competitors of those who are not shut out. In short, to us we see no benefit in free wool; to our customers we see great detriment; their hurt is our loss; we don't want free

Mr. J. L. Kerstetter, secretary of the Goshen Woolen-mills Company, writes:

"A woolen manufacturer must be short-sighted not to see that if the Mills bill becomes a law it will drive all our sheep-owners, that raise sheep for profit, out of the business, and when the sheep are gone and foreign producers have the market, then the price will go up, and as by so ad valorem woolen goods will be passed in at duties so low that the woolen manufacturers here will not be able to run their machinery, there will be a good portion of the woolen goods disposed of to the advantage of the cheap labor manufacturers of Europe, who will be very particular to regulate their prices so as to keep our machinery from starting up again."

Messrs. G. A. Porter & Co., of Auburn, answers as follows: "We think that wool growing would in this pountry comparatively disappear, and manu-

have to till the soil. These replies are submitted from men who are engaged in the business, as against the mere theories and assertions of those who know nothing whatever, practically, about the matter.

facturing would go down, and mechanics would

GREAT FIRE AT CHATTANOOGA.

Valuable Business Blocks Destroyed, Inflicting Loss Estimated at \$1,000,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 9.-A fire is now raging here that will probably carry away the entire block between Sixth and Seventh streets, on the east side. The loss will amount to over million and a quarter of dollars if the entire block is burned. At midnight the Griffiths-Caldwell Block was a total wreck and adjoining buildings were on fire. The fire started in the building occupied by the M. Blaick Drug Company and the Bradt Printing Company. So far the lowing parties have been burned out: M. Blaick Daug Company, the Bradt Printing Company, Gibson & Lee, wholesale glassware; Rosenau, Crutchfield & Co., wholsale dry goods; Bankrupt clothing store, M. Rosenheim & Co., A. T. Shoopik, wholesale liquor dealer; N. Deantsen & Bro., wholesale and retail grocers; A. T. Schopik, baker and confectioner; Howard Ehelton, wholesale and retail harness.

A \$75,000 Loss at Litchfield, Conn. WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 9 .- For the second time in three years, Latchfield suffered the loss of a large portion of her business blocks this morning. At 1 A. M. flames were discovered breaking from the roof of Beach's Block. This building was entirely of wood and burned so rapidly that no attempt was made to save it. The lower floor was occupied by Granis & Elmore's grocery; Deneger's shoe store and Dr. J. T. Sedgwick's office were on the second floor. The flames spread to the building directly east, occupied by C. E. Shumway, barness maker; thence to Sanford & Sharp's tin-shop, and from this to Braman & Bissell's dry goods and grogery establishment and McAfoy's shoe store. Hopes were entertained of being able to have the new court-house, which was recently erected at a cost of \$10,000, at an attempt was made to clear away the buildings intervening between it and the building where the fire started by the use of powder. but despite all efforts the flames jumped the vacant space between the court-house and the building west, and it burned to the ground in a short time. The next block was the one owned by J. Wolcott Wheeler, and is made of brick. For some time it was an even thing whether it would go or not, but water was plenty and the flames were checked. Everything is in a state of confusion in the center of the village, and the exact loss and insurance cannot be ascertained yet. The ruins of the court house were still burning flercely at 9 o'clock this morning. The losses will reach \$75,000, with \$50,000 insurance.

College Building Burned. AURORA, N. Y., Aug. 9.-The main building of Wells College was burned this morning, with the entire contents. Morgan ball and the laundry were saved by hard work of the citizens. The fire is thought to have started in the kitchen. It is said there is an insurance of \$100,000, which will not cover half the loss. The foundation for an extension of the main building was nearly done, and it was expected to have part of it ready for use when the fall term opened. The loss is \$130,000; insurance, \$75,000.

Other Fires.

PITTSBURG. Aug. 9.-The plant of the Eastand Electric Company, on Broad street, was totally destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock this morning. The loss is \$25,000; fully insured. The are was caused by spontaneous combustion.

DAYTON, Aug. 9.—By crossing of wires the full power from the Electric street railway dynamos was turned into the telephone exchange, setting it on fire and destroying the 600 telephones throughout the city, completely shutting off all telephone business.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.-The old crucible steelworks of the Cleveland Steel Company, in this sity, were leased three weeks ago to the Prospeet Rolling-mill Company. The works were to begin operations this morning, and the fires in the heating furnaces had been lighted. At 5 o'clock the sparks from the furnaces ignited the frame walls of the large building, and in an bour the mill was a smoking ruin. The loss is \$30,000; insurance, \$10,000.

A Unique Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 9 .- To-day, Joseph Richards, fourteen years old, was driving a mule in the Murray shaft here. A train of five loaded cars ran away and struck the boy with such force that his head was driven intirely into the mule's abdomen. His shoulder was broken. and he was otherwise injured. When the horrified miners discovered the boy's terrible condition they endeavored to extricate him, and found the united strength of two men necessary. The boy's head penetrated the stomach of the mule. The boy was taken home for dead, but revived somewhat, though his skull is fractured and be will probably die. The mule died almost immediately after the accident.

Obituary.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Aug. 9.-William H. Hazelrigg died at his residence in Adams, this county, last evening. He was one of the best known men in the county. For many years he was a prominent druggist in this city, and recently has conducted a drug store at Adams and one at New Point. He leaves a wife and a large family. Burial in South Park Cemetery tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock. Funeral sermon by Rev. D. R. VanBuskirk.

THE TICKET WILL SUCCEED

All Republicans Are Greatly Pleased

with the Work of the Convention.

From Kentucky Comes the Good News of Change in Political Conditions-What Some People Observe in the Campaign.

Now that the Republican convention has adjourned and gone home and the smoke of the battle has cleared away, so that its work can be more plainly seen, the leading men in both parties are engaged in canvassing the selections made. Indiana occupying as prominent a position on the political chess-board as she does this year, more than usual interest attaches to her State ticket all over the country. The work accomplished Wednesday meets with unanimous and hearty approval of Republicans. "It is another instance," said a leading politician, "of what a Republican convention can do in the way of having an animated contest, a very perplexing situation, and then have everything come out for the best, while the harmony and satisfaction prevail. The delegates came to Indianapolis do the best possible thing for the Republican party, and they did it. The action, in this respect, is not unlike the great Chicago convention that preceded it, to which General Coburn so aptly pointed the body in the midst of its deliberations."

The leading Republicans of the city expressed, yesterday, the utmost satisfaction with the ticket and platform. All thought that neither could have been improved. Attorney-general Michener said that, so far as he was able to hear, there was not even the semblance of an objection. He has attended six Republican State conventions, but has never seen one like the last one. Its work, he was sure, will receive the enthusiastic support of every Republican in the State. Secretary Dille was of the same opinion. He talked with a number of leading men from all parts of the State, after the convention had adjourned, and found them unanimous in their mendation of the ticket. Gen. Fred Kneffer said that, while he had been an advocate of Governor Porter's renomination, he believed that the convention had done the wisest thing in naming General Hovey. He was satisfied that he and the Hou. Ira J. Chase would make a team that would keep well to the front from now on to the end of the race. Chairman Huston also commended the selection in the highest terms. "Gen. Hovey has shown himself to be a strong runner," he remarked, "an able, fearless man, and with his soldier record it will be hard to beat him." R. R. Shiel, who worked so hard to secure Governor Porter's nomination, said yesterday afternoon that after looking the matter over, he believed the convention's work was the very best that could have been done. "There are no men in Indiana," he continued, "that will get more votes than the two soldiers we have placed at the Lead of our ticket. It's not Mr. Matson's year, and you can just say so."

A leading Republican from the Fifth district, who has opposed Matson in his congressional canvasses, says that in his judgment, the selection of General Hovey and Mr. Chase could not have been improved upon. He thus gives his reasons for that opinion. "I know just what kind of a canvass Matson makes. I've heard him repeat the thing over two or three times, and General Hovey is just the man to meet him. The way he exposed Matson in Congress a few days ago gives evidence to me that he is able to tell the voters of this State some very damaging things about the Democratic candidate. In his congressional district Matson has run against men who, by reason of not being in Congress, were unable to catch him in some of his outrageous hypocrisy and misrepresentations, especially with reference to his record on the pension question. But General Hovey has been right there with him; he is posted on every political act of Mr. Matson's from A to Z, and you can rest assured that no soldier will be deceived in this campaign about Mr. Matson's record, as they have been down in his own congressional district. A little cheap clap-trap about his creat friendship for the Union veter-ans is all the political capital he ever had or has to-day, and if General Hovey does not destroy that before the fight's on a month, why, then you can put me down as no political prophet. General Hovey has many elements of strength. I only point out this one direction in which his selection is a fortunate one." Thus the expressions went. Everybody seemed satisfied, and all have a share of the extraordinary enthusi-

asm which characterized the convention. The selection of John L. Griffiths, of course, gave great satisfaction to his friends here, and especially to the young men of the city. No one has a stronger hold on the young Republicans of the capital and its immediate vicinity than he, and in the coming canvass he will devote his especial attention to that class of voters, acting in conjunction with the managers of the Lincoln League throughout the State. He believes a good work can be done for the party in this field, and from now on till the end of the campaign be will devote all his time to it. Tomorrow he speaks at Rockport, the home of Samuel E. Kercheval, one of his competitors for the nomination. The two gentlemen entered into an agreement, being warm personal friends, that, whoever might be preferred, the successful one wanld go to the home of the other and make a speech at the ratification meeting to be held. Mr. Griffiths received an invitation to go to Terre Haute on the same day, but could not accept, as he prefers to fill his Rockport engagement

Progress in Kentucky. Mr. William E. Riley, of Louisville, secretary of the Republican State central committee of Kentucky, was in the city yesterday and called on General Harrison. His reception, when he called at the General's home yesterday, was cordial, and he is unable to understand how any person can give credence to the lie that he is cold, distant and formal. Mr. Riley is a native born Kentuckian, and he thinks he knows a hospitable, cordial man when he meets him. He says that he wants no kinder greeting from any one than General Harrison gave him. Speaking of Kentucky politics, Mr. Riley said that the Republicans were gaining strength in that State steadily. He believes that if prejudice could be eliminated, on the question of principle, the thing that ought to be the test-the State would certainly be Republican. "But there is an element in the State," he continued, "that still clings to the past with all its prejudices, and going up to the polls every year it votes directly against its own interest. But progress is coming. The Democratic majority will never be what it was once, and if our gains continue, there will not be anything of it at all in a short

"How about the popularity of the administra-

tion in your State?" a Journal reporter asked "The Democratic free-trade idea is not popular with us, although we have had in our midst one of the most strepuous advocates of that doctrine--Henry Watterson. In Louisville there is a protective tariff league, made up of the leading business men of the city-a great many of them Democrats, too. It is doing a good work. In the State there is a pretty large hemp industry, which is seriously threatened by the Mills bill, as that product is put on the free list. The Democrats will lose a great many votes on that line. I think the President's veto of the Barren river appropriation has also helped to make him unpopular in the State. Things like these will serve to reduce the Democratic majority considerably this fall, and strange as it may seem. I tell you that the light is breaking in Kentucky, and a new order of things is going to come about. We have a new election law, the enactment of which was vigorously opposed by the Democratic politicians, and we expect a

"What are its provisions?" "It provides that no polling place shall be in a hundred yards of a saloon; that the crowd shall be kept back fifty feet from the place of voting, the voter going in alone to cast his ballot. When he comes to the election board, there is a ballot there for him, which is torn out of a book like a bank check, the stub having his name on it, that is if he is a legally registered voter. You see these books all have to be made out before hand. The ballot supplied to him has the names of ail the candidates on it, and all the voter has to do is to draw a line across the man's name he does not care to vote for." Mr. Riley went to Bethany Park on the after-

good result from it."

noon train, where we will spend a short time. At Fayette Street Rink. The Fayette Street Rink was filled last night with an audience of both sexes, to listen to the speakers who had been invited to address the Bruce Carr First Voters' Club, which now numbers over seventy members. The Brotherhood band was present and rendered the musical selections of the evening. William Lewis, as

chairman, introduced Hon. John L. Griffiths,

Republican candidate for Reporter of the Su-

preme Court, as the first speaker. Mr.

Griffiths' voice was in poor condition, and he spoke with considerable difficulty. "I hope," he said, "to have an opportunity later in the campaign to address you uppaign. I am glad to see so many ladies here to-night, for they are always on the right side of every question, and the Republican doctrine is no exception. We only published our dodgers for this meeting this afternoon, but even now there are five times more in this hall than attended that so-called national convention of colored Democrats. I want to state in a word or two why I favor Harrison and why I oppose Cleveland. I favor General Harrison because his constituency comes from this country. Cleveland has his warmest friends in England. am in favor of General Harrison because he is in favor of a protective policy; of full wages to laboring men for a day's work. The Sentinel, of this city, has been filled with lies in regard to statement that a dollar a day is good enough for any man. General Harrison never uttered those words, and the Journal at once refuted the infamous slander by offering a thousand dollars in cash for any proc Among the thousands of impecunious Democrats in our State, not one has offered proof. They can't do it. I am in favor of General Harrison because he relinquished home, friends, wife, children-everything, and risked life in the battle field. Cleveland sent a substitute to the civil war. His policy for the last four years has been narrow, sectional and partisan. He has administered for the South alone. General Harrison is broad enough to frame a national administration that will give life to every citizen. Mr. Thurman opposed all war legislation, he opposed the passage of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments; he opposed reconstructive measures. Cieveland and Thurman can never lead a party to victory under the inspiration of a red bandanna. The stars and stripes are the only emblem of sucparty didn't ratify for six weeks after the convention at St. Louis. They probably hadn't heard of the nominations. Mr. Griffiths then discussed the work of yes-

terday's convention, paying glowing tributes to the men nominated to fill the two first offices. Indiana will give, he said. 10,000 majority to the Republican national and State tickets. Charles Heckman and Bruce Carr made stirring speeches. and after them came Allison W. Sweeney, who spoke briefly, but with a force that called forth great applause from the colored people, to whom be particularly addressed his remarks.

It Did the Proper Thing. The appearance around the hotels yesterday was considerably different from what it was the day before. The great crowd that was in attendance at the convention on Wednesday vanished almost as soon as its work was done, and by noon yesterday the streets in front of the hotels looked comparatively deserted, where on the previous day it was almost impossible to get along. The convention had done its work and the delegates went home to ratify its action. Only a few lingered. Major Steele was among those who remained in the city. He, however, left for home late in the afternoon, where he will stay until after his district congressional convention is held. He said that he thought the convention did the proper thing. For himself he was well satisfied, as he had been in no sense a candidate, believing all the time that if Governor Porter could be induced to take the nomination it ought to go to him. He had instructed his friends not to present his name so long as Mr. Porter's name was before the convention. Of General Hovey Major Steele spoke in the highest terms. He said he would make a strong canvass, especially among the soldiers. The party all over the State, he said, is in good shape, especially in the north, and success in November is assured.

What Free Trade Means. The foreman of a heading factory in Veedersburg, received this week a letter from his employer, Arthur V. Coleman, of this city, who is now in Belfast, Ireland. In the letter Mr. Coleman wrote the following: "I forgot to say to you that all the manufacturers and tradesmen I have talked with want Cleveland elected, as they expect to get a lower tariff under Democratic rule. The common labor that we hire for from \$7.50 to \$9.00 per week, gets here from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. If the tariff is taken off American labor will be reduced to the level of English labor. When a laboring man votes the Democratic ticket he virtually says that he is getting more money for his services than he wants, consequently he is willing to have his wages reduced, as he does not want so much money to bother his brain. Provisions are as high here as in America."

Enthusiasm in Kansas. Mr. John Bailey, of the United States Express Company at this point, has received a letter from his brother Thomas, at Independence, Kan. In it Mr. Bailey says: "I have seen more enthusiasm here since the nomination at Chicago than I ever saw before during twenty-five years. I attended our State convention at Topeka last week. It was a full-blooded Republican convention. No mugwumps need apply. The people are full of confidence and wild with enthusiasm. Our townsman, the Hon. L. U. Humphrey, was the nominee of the convention for our next Governor, and we talk of taking him and making up a company of about five hundred other good Republicans to charter a train to Indianapolis, when we will pay our respects to General Harrison, our next President."

Mr. Shiel's Intention.

Mr. R. R. Shiel desires it to be stated that the explanation of his relation to the movement for the nomination of Governor Porter, made in Wednesday's convention after the recess, was not intended to continue that movement, but, way and to leave the convention unhampered to reach any other conclusion it might desire. The interpretation placed upon it in the Journal's report was a misconception.

In the Capacity of Adviser.

As Governor Gray has been placed among the coterie of advisers to the national Democratic committee, it is thought that the campaign in this State will be directed by him personally. Heretofore Chairman Jewett has represented

Meetings to Occur. The regular meeting of the Seventh ward Republican club takes place to night.

The Sixth ward Harrison and Morton club will meet this evening in its hall on Fort Wayne The Twenty-fourth ward Harrison and Morton Club will meet to night at Fessler's carpen-

ter shop, corner Locust and Morris streets. The Boy's North Side Republican Club will meet at the Mayor's court-room this evening at 8 o'clock. All young men are invited to attend. Republicans of the Eleventh ward are requested to meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock at

the county committee rooms, in the New Denison House Block. The Fifth ward Republican club will meet at Favette-street rink to-morrow night. A large attendance is requested, as business of interest will be transacted.

There will be a grand rally of all workingmen and others interested in protection to American industries at Haughville, on next Wednesday evening. The workingmen of West Indianapolis and North Indianapolis will join in the atfair. There will also be present a large number of old soldiers and many friends of the workingmen from the city proper. John L. Griffiths will be the speaker of the evening.

Yellow Fever in Florida WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. - Surgeon Hamilton has

received the following telegram from Dr. Guiteras at Jacksonville, Fla.; "There is a circumscribed focus of infection in one block in the city. Two more cases have been discovered, traceable to the same center.' He received a telegram from Dr. Murray, at

Manatee, Fla., saving: "Four new cases, making a total of thirteen. One fatal case in Palmetto, across the river. No other case known or suspected." The board of health of Jacksonville has telegraphed Dr. Hamilton that everything will be

done to isolate fever cases in that city and to

prevent spread of the disease.

Suicide by Shooting. special to the Indianapolis Journal. SIDNEY, O. Aug., 9.-Julius Foust, a clerk in the employ of Jacob Piper, grocer, committed suicide at 5 o'clock this morning by shooting himself in the right temple while in the garden. Death was instantaneous. The cause was distraction, occasioned by his wife's infidelity. He left a letter which is in the hands of the coroner, its contents being as yet unknown. He was middle-aged, and leaves a wife and four chil-

Five Persons Drowned.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Aug. 9.—About 8 o'clock last evening during a heavy blow the sloop Fiora B., of Pennsville, capsized near this place. She had on board Mrs. Elijah Wheaton, Mrs. Jonathan Turner, Mrs. Samuel Wheaton and daughter, about nine years of age, and Mrs. Thomas Finnegan, all of whom were in the cabin at the time and were drowned. The bodies have been recovered and were sent to their

SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL TRAIN

It Arrives at the Capital, and the Body Is Transferred to St. Matthew's,

The Casket Being Conveyed Thither on a Artillery Caisson-Church Decorations and Arrangements for the Exercises.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- The special train bearing the body of General Sheridan and the funeral party arrived at the Baltimore & Potomac station from Nonquitt at 3:17 P. M. It was met by General Schofield and Lieutenants Sawyer, Bliss and Pitcher, of his staff, a guard of honor from the District of Columbia military order of the Loyal Legion and Troop B of the Fourth Cavalry, Captain Lawton in command. As the train moved into the station eight sergeants of the Third Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Danes, marched up the platform and formed in line. Soon after the train stopped Mrs. Sheridan stepped out, leaning on the arm of Colonel Sheridan. They were met by General Rucker and Miss Rucker, Mrs. Sheridan's father and sister. They immediately entered their carriage and were driven away. Mrs. Sheridan was evidently deeply moved. As they left the station the artillery sergeants took the casket from the car in which made the journey from Nonquitt and cess for the American people. The Democratic | bore it & to a gun-cassion belonging to the Third Artillery, which was draped with flags festooned with crape. As the caisson bearing the body left the station, Troop B fell into line in front and escorted the procession up on Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street, and St. Matthew's Church. Following the caisson in carriages were General Schofield and staff, Dr. O'Reilly, Colonel Blunt and the Guard of Honor from the local commandery Loyal Legion. As the body reached the church door it was met by a procession of the clergy and the altar boys singing the "Miserere." After the casket had been placed on the catafalqua the preliminary burial service was recited, the choir singing a funeral hymn. The interior of the church was effectively draped, the feature of the decorations being the American colors blended with the sombre shade of heavy folds of crape. The fronts of both galleries were covered with large flags, caught up at intervals with broad bands of black. Above the entrance, on the front of the organ loft, were grouped regimental and cavalry flags, fastened together by a knot of black with black streamers. The altar was draped. The candelabra and the marble figures on either side were draped with black. Two silk American flags hung from the wall above the altar. The cardinal's throne on the left of the altar was appropriately covered, and the front of the pulpit was concealed by heavy black velvet with deep silver fringe. A space had been made in front of the altar by the removal of four pews on either side of the main aisle, the center of which stands the catafalque, the same that was used in the memorial services for King Alfonso, held in this church on the death of the king, several years ago. It is about four feet high and rests on a broad base, which is covered with the national colors, bordered with a band of black velvet. The upper portion is festooned with black and is covered with an American flag, upon which the casket was placed. At the head of the casket was planted the General's headquarters flag. The service concluded, the little company immediately left the church.

Early to-morrow morning a requiem mass will be celebrated by Father Kervick. This service is for the convenience of the family and friends of the illustrious dead. A detail of two members of the Loyal Legion,

alternating every two hours, will remain with the body until the funeral at 10 o'clock Satur-Among those invited to the funeral are the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet and the ladies of their families; the Judges of the Supreme Court; the judges of the local courts; the members of the diplomatic cores; the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the elective officers of both Houses; all the members of the Catholic elergy in Washington; all officers of the army, pavy and marine corps stationed in Washington; 203 hembers of the Grand Army of the Republic; twenty-five of the Loyal Legion; eighty members of the press, and a large number of personal friends of the family.

The following executive order was issued this afternoon: As a mark of respect to the memory of General Sheridan, the President directs that the several executive departments in the city of Washington be closed and all public business at the national capital be suspended on Saturday, the 11th inst., the day of

By direction of the President, DANIEL S. LAMONT, Private Secretary. A Unique Memorial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- At a meeting of the commandery of the Loyal Legion of the District of Columbia to-night, at which Senator Manderson, the commander, presided, and of which General Sheridan was a member, a remarkable memorial paper was read and adopted. It begins thus: "General Sheridan at Nonquitt, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 5, 1888." After reference to to the close relations that existed between the commandery and the dead, General Sheridan's character was thus eulogized: "History has already begun to write upon her imperishable tablets, in letters that shall never grow dim, those characteristics that rank him with the great soldiers of all time.

"Indefatigable, no labor was too onerous for "Resolute, no obstacle appalled him. "Alert, no accident surprised him. "Ready, no disappointment foiled him of his

'Observant, no act escaped him. "Discreet, he knew where his blow should fall. "Provident, he was always equipped. "Impetuous, he was also safe; his infantry

charged as if they were cavalry; his cavalry re sisted as if they were infantry. "Enthusiastic, his zeal was full of knowledge. "Studious of the situation, aware of every accident of position that made for or against him, he was as careful to turn the impregnable as he was eager to carry the assailable.

"His maps were scored with highways of attacks and thoroughfares of victory. He never went into battle that he did not intend and expect and believe he would win. He fought to end our fighting, and every blow told. "A commander, he was also a leader: a leader

he was also a comrade. Whether by command or exhortation, or persuasion, or example, or by all these combined, he so impressed himself upon his forces that they became an obedient weapon, responsive to his resistless purpose. To have served under Sheridan was to have served with him; to have served with him was to have served for him and as a part of him." The paper then amplifies in hearty eulogy the exploits and characteristics of the soldier; and refers proudly to Sheridan's patriotism, and tenderly touches the warrior's last battle with death.

Catholic Honors Proposed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 .- Some leading Catholic gentlemen of New York have been talking over the propriety of honoring the memory of the late General Sheridan by holding a service in the chief church of the city, and a committee is to be appointed to wait upon his Grace, Archbishop Corrigan, to seek his co-operation and to authorize a requiem mass at the Cathedral. Steps have already been taken to make the ceremonial all that the occasion demands, and the metropolis of America will do honor to itself in the honors it will pay to the memory of the illustrious Catholic soldier. It is possible that in Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore and other leading cities similar services will be held on the same day; in fact, that the event will be distinctly national.

An Order from the Governor. Governor Gray, yesterday, issued the following order:

STATE OF INDIANA. ENECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8, 1888. [General Order No. 20.]

1. All organizations of the Indiana State Militia will, on the 11th instant, the day designated for the public obsequies of the late Philip H. Sheridan, General of the armies of the United States, repair to their armories or several places of rendezvous, for the purpose of paying appropriate military honors to the distinguished dead as an acknowledgement of his eminent military services to his country.

2. All officers of the Indiana militia will, while on duty, for the period of thirty days from the date of

the reception of this order, wear the usual badges of mourning at the sword-hilt in token of respect for the memory of the departed patriot and hero.

By command of ISAAC P. ISAAC P. GRAY, Governor and Commander-in:Chief.

[Official.] GEO. W. KOONTZ, Adjutant-General.

Order from Commander Rea. MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 9 .- Commander in-chief Rea, G. A. R., to-day issued general order No. 11. It is a fitting and eloquent tribute to the

life and services of General Sheridan. It says that during the year ending March 31, 1888, 4, 123 G. A. R. comrades have died, among whom Sheridan stands most conspicuous. The colors at the national and department headquarters are ordered to be draped and the customary badge of mourning worn for forty days.

A Magizine Article by the General.

New York Times. Outside of his memoirs, which will be pub lished in December, it was not generally known that General Sheridan had written anything for publication. But it was yesterday reported that Charles Scribner's Sons had procured from him an article for publication in their magazine, and upon inquiry at their office the report was

The article will be entitled 'From Gravelotte to Sedan," and will appear in the November number of Scribner's Magazine. It is the only contribution ever made by General Sheridan to a periodical, and covers a part of his career which it was impossible for any other pen than his own to record. General Sheridan's position as a non-combatant observer of the Franco-Prussian war, attached to the personal staff of the German Emperor as the invited representative of the United States army, was a fact without precedent in American history. The General kept careful notes during the whole of the campaign and his other experiences in Europe, and the article promises to be of great in-

The picture he gives is as vivid as the situation was unusual. The article is written with the greatest spirit and force, in a concise and unpretentions but peculiarly clear style, which Sheridan had in common with Grant. No one will wonder, after reading his accounts of the operations, with its shrewd and independent udgments of forces which he neither underestimated nor omitted to criticise, that the German officers all acknowledged him at once as a master of his profession.

The personal side of the article-his reminissences of the Prussian leaders-especially of Bismarck and Von Moltke, is also of extraordinary interest. Bismarck talked to him with remarkable frankness on all subjects; and a good many facts about the Iron Chancellor will appear for the first time in this article. His confidence to Sheridan that all his early ambitions had been in the direction of a military life may have been made also to others; but probably not his declaration that he began life with tendencies "all toward Republicanism," but that his political life had taught him to believe that Germany was not "sufficiently advanced for republicanism." The parrative abounds with characteristic stories of both sides of Bismarck-from a capital description of his jumping alone from his carriage with a pistol and clearing the streets of the village of Gorze, to the historical moment (which is described with wonderful vividness), when he dismounted abreast of the carriage of the defeated Napoleon, and "saluted the Emperor in a quick, brusque way which seemed to startle him."

This article does not deal with the military technicalities of the battles, except for occasional signs of very shrewd observation, but is written upon a larger scale, as though the dramatic force of what he was watching could not but get the better of the merely professional point of view. This gives the story, perhaps, its greatest attraction, and certain passages show a remarkable and unexpected power of word paint-

A Reminiscence from Charles A. Dana. New York Sun.

As everybody else is parrating his reminiscences of General Sheridan, I will also contrib-

After the battle of Cedar Creek, President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton agreed that Sheridan should receive some special recognition for that great exploit. They promoted him to be a major-general in the regular army, and, when the commission was made out, the President decided that it should be sent to the General, who still lay near Cedar creek, by an unusual messenger. I was selected for this agreeable duty.

From Washington to Harper's Ferry I went by rail, but there it was necessary to have an escort. Starting early in the morning, and riding all day with no other interruptions than were caused by the occasional appearance of Mosby's cavalry here and there on our flank, it was about 10 at night before we reached the General's stopping-place. He had gone to bed, but was waked up to receive the important document. The speeches on the occasion were brief, but they were to the purpose. Sheridan was not displeased with the transaction.

The next morning the General took me on foot through his camp, and as we went among the regiments and brigades and greeted old acquaintances on every hand I was everywhere struck with the manifestations of personal attachment to Sheridan. I had not seen anything like it in either of our great armies. Grant, Sherman, Thomas, all moved among their troops with every sign of respect and confidence on the part of the men; but in Sheridan's camp it was quite different. They seemed to regard him more as a boy regards the father he be lieves in, relies on and loves than as soldiers are wont to regard their commander. Finally, as we were completing our morning's tour and had got nearly back to headquarters, I said to him: "General, how is this? These men seem to have a special affection for you, more than I have

ever seen displayed toward any other officer. What is the reason? "Well." said he, "I think I can tell you. I always fight in the front rank myself. I was long ago convinced that it would not do for a commanding general to stay in the rear of the troops and carry on a battle with paper orders, as they do in the Army of the Potomac. These men all know that where it is the hottest there I am, and they like it, and that is the reason they like

"One thing more, General," I said. "Are you fraid, or don't you care? What is the real afraid, or don't you care! What is the real truth about it?" "The man who says he isn't afraid under fire. he answered, "is a liar. I am damned afraid. and, if I followed my own impulse, I should turn

and get out. It's all a question of the power of the mind over the body."

Proposed Pension for Mrs. Shertdan.

Washington Special to Boston Journal. A bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Sheridan was introduced in the Senate immediately after the announcement of his death was made. The taste of introducing a bill at that time has been somewhat criticised, but, unquestionably, a serious effort will be made by the friends of the late General Sheridan to secure the passage of this bill. There are abundant precedents in recent years for such a pension, and it would be very difficult for most members of Congress in either party to vote against a bill to pension the widow of the late General of the army, the last of his rank. With the widows of Generals Grant, Logan, Hancock, Blair and others on the pension list, it may be doubted whether it will be possible to defeat the motion thus early begun to pension the widow of Sher-

That the pension will be welcomed and will be

needed there can be no doubt. It is true that the salary of General of the army is a very large one, but it is also true that the social demands upon that officer are very great, and that his family is large. Army officers of high rank, with a fixed income while on the active list and the certainty of retired pay, generally consume all their income in satisfying the social requirements of that station and in providing for the immediate wants of their family, and it may be doubted whether General Sheridan has left any considerable property. It is said to be a fact, by those who are in position to know the most about his estate, that whatever property he has left yields practically no income. General Sheridan has a house in this city which he has occupied for some years the cottage at Nonquitt, which was only completed this year, and he did have a house at Chicago, in which he lived when he was stationed there. The house in this city was a gift to him from citizens of Chicago when he re-moved to this city to take charge of army headquarters. The price paid for the house at the time was \$30,000, a price which was very much above its market value. Residents in the same block say that the property is not worth to-day what the Chicago donors gave for it. The Chicago home, if it has not been sold, is not is valnable, it is said, as the one at Washington, and these, with the little cottage at Nonquit, friends of the family state, comprise the whole h substance of the General's estate. His household establishment was not large, and a considerable portion of it, like the horses and carriage, were a part of the belongings of the General of the army, and are government property. Mrs. General Sheridan is said to have had no estate of her own; she is the daughter of an army officer, and her parents still survive; so that, if all of the estate that General Sheridan is supposed to have could be converted into money-yielding assets, it would furnish very scanty support to his large family

A few men in Congress have been trying halt to the increase of the civil pension list nevertheless it is probable that the Nation will not permit the widows of the few remaining survivors of the war of the rebellion to suffer want. The list of the survivors is not a very long one. It has been rapidly cut down in recent years, and, before many congresses shall have come and gone, the last name upon it will have been erased. Whatever may be thought at the White House, the men in Congress will not weigh the rewards due General Sheridan in an apothecary's sosie.

NEWS BY CABLE

United Ireland Denounces the Parnell Com-

mission Bill in Vigorous Style. DUBLIN, Aug. 9 .- United Ireland publishes a rampant article on the Parnell commission bill adopted by the House of Commons. It says the bill is the greatest fraud ever considered. Parnellites did not reject it because the action would have been misinterpreted, and did not accept it because it is a fraud and the tribunal will be packed. The Parnellits, however, will pass the ordeal earnestly and in good faith. Though the dice are loaded, they feel that the game is

Italy Denounced as a Peace Disturber. Berlin, Aug. 9.-The North German Gazette says that France is responsible for the tension existing between herself and Italy. French commercial interests in Massowah, the paper declares, are small and do not need the protection of a consul. In inducing Greek residents to protest against taxation by Italy, France aimed to create friction with that country. France, of all the powers, attaches the least importance to European peace, and she actively tries to disturb it.

A Large Standing Army. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.-Advices from Honolulu, by the steamer Australia, state that on July 24, by a vote of 35 to 10, the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian islands passed a military bill over the king's veto. By this bill the paval establishment is abolished and the army reduced to sixty-five men, exclusive of the military band.

Foreign Notes,

Sampson Low, a London publisher, announces that Dr. Mackenzie's answer to the German doctors will appear in both German and English in a few weeks.

To avoid any possibility of complications arising from their marriage in New York, the Duke of Marlborough and his wife yesterday went through another marriage ceremony at the London registrar's office.

The duary of the late Emperor Frederick, which he left to his consort as her private property, is again in her possession. She has given some volumes of notes on purely military sub-

jects to the state archives. La Riforma, of Rome, states that the differences between Italy and Zanzibar in reference to the cession of certain lands by the Sultan of the latter country have been settled to the satisfaction of both countries. Italy has obtained a

ast tract of territory. A motion was made in the London High Court of Chancery to commit Mr. Bandmann for contempt of court for producing "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." It is understood that other matters caused the closing of the Opera Comique. Wednesday night. Mr. Bandmann does not admit that he has infringed the Longman's copyright. The judge accepted Mr. Bandmann's undertaking not to repeat the play.

Robert Garrett Said to Be Insane.

New York, Aug. 10 .- The World this morning will say: "It has become clear to the friends of Robert Garrett during the past week that he is really insane, and that there is but a faint hope of his ultimate recovery. In his wakeful moments he is constantly guarded by tried men for fear he may do something dangerous. Even his wife and one or two immediate relatives who are with him are afraid to go near him when he is laboring under the wild hallucination from which he is suffering. When Mr. Garretts talks he quickly becomes excited, and then Jay Gould is the person who seems to appear before him as a menasing spectre. He talks to everybody near him about Jay Gould, who he says robbed him of his telegraph and other property, and is planning to take away what is left,"

Business Embarrassments.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 9.-The two iron-mills of Graff Bennett & Co., were sold at auction today for \$729,000 to satisfy two mortgages, one for \$625,000, held by the New York Life Insurance Company, and the other for \$100,000, held by local parties. The property was bought in by a syndicate of the firm's creditors. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.-James L. Walsh, dealer in wools at No. 149 Duane street, assigned to-day for the benefit of creditors, to Henry Adams,

without preferences. Advice to Motners. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to tasta. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty

five cents a bottle. No such word as fail in the case of Glenn's Sulphur soap. When that peerless purifier and beautifier is used to banish diseases of the skin and blemishes of the complexion it infallibly succeeds in producing the desired effect. Sold by

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE

Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee,

Presenting a programme of strictly minstrel features, outrivaling the combined efforts of all the minstrel companies in the world. Popular prices-15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Sale of

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BABY CARRIAGES New Passenger Elevator

PAYMENTS on CASH. MESSENGER'S

This company will furnish gas for domestic purposes thirty per cent. less than schedule rates. Application for service will meet with prompt attention at the office of the company, 68 East Market street.

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